

FINANCE, OIL AND GAS

Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—On the Fourth Avenue Exchange share trading displayed most of its activity in the two industrials which have been holding the board for the last couple of days viz: La Belle Iron Works and Westinghouse Airbrake both once more assumed the distinction of establishing new high records. The former moved up to 76½, its maximum quotation for the session, but later fell away for a trifle and closed at 76. However, Airbrake had the greatest boom, and singularly, it did not materialize until after the noon hour.

On the whole the entire list presented considerable strength, although dealings were carried on only in moderately sized lots, and the operations could not be said to be overburdened with activity.

There was again a lot of business done in the bond market, but prices in this department remained unchanged.

Sales	Summary	High	Low
770 A W G M	64	63	
60 A W G M pf	127½	127	
10 Caney R G	40½	40½	
620 Col G & E	31½	31½	
550 Con Ice	4	4	
215 Fireproof pf	17	17	
535 Ind Brew	54	54	
20 I Brew pf	22½	22½	
795 LaBelle I	76½	74½	
25 Lone Star G	89	89	
285 M L & H	58½	58	
10 Ohio F Oil	17½	17½	
60 Ohio F Sup	46½	46½	
12000 Pbg Con	.08	.06	
100 Pbg Brew	5½	5½	
45 P Brew pf	26	25½	
100 Pbg-Iaho	1.25	1.25	
70 Pbg O & G	9¼	9¼	
750 Pure Oil	21	20¾	
24800 R M & M	.38	.33	
500 Silver Peak	.09	.09	
700 San Toy	.21	.20	
30 Sewer Pipe	15½	15½	
40 U N G C	165	165	
241 Un Switch	119	118½	
75 U S Glass	38	37½	
25 U S Steel	117½	117½	
2635 West A B	165	154½	
140 West Elec	64½	64½	
40 W P Ry pf	75	75	
100 WFT & WP	22½	22½	

56401	Bonds	High	Low
13000 C D T 6s	103	103	
16000 C G & E 5s	85½	85½	
1000 Pbg Br 6s	75	75	

*New high record.

New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The significant feature of yesterday's trading, in which the turnover again exceeded a million shares by a comfortable margin, was the prominence of the railroad group. Those shares far outdistanced all other issues as to combined activity and extent of gains, and imparted a foundation of solidity, that occasionally was lacking in other parts of the list.

Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Export buying which was said to be on a large scale, helped to elevate the wheat market to new high record prices for 1916, and so too did denials of rumors that rain had fallen in Argentina. The close was strong at 1½¢ to 1½¢ net advance, with December at \$1.59½, 1.59½, May at \$1.58½. Corn gained ¼¢ to ¼¢, oats ¼¢ and provisions 17¢ to 1.62.

Articles	Open	Close
Wheat—		
December	1.58	1.59½
May	1.57½	1.58½
Corn—		
December	.74½	.75½
May	.77½	.77½
Oats—		
December	.48½	.49
May	.51½	.51½

Oil and Gas.

Operators in the Eastern fields are leaving nothing undone to secure an increase in new production. A comparison of runs and shipments show how little is being accomplished along that line. There are but two districts—Marion and Kanawha counties in West Virginia—that can lay claim to an increase. In the first named the few who have a part in the development of the 30-foot pool on Dents run are making large winnings. The present daily production of the two pools does not exceed 4,500 barrels. Aside from these two other districts are not furnishing enough new production to meet the decline in the old wells.

Ten Mile district, Harrison county, Ernest Randolph & Co. have completed and shot their test on the Geo. Nurnum farm. It shows for a 20-barrel producer in the Gordon sand.

Court News

Deeds Filed.
Mattie Wilt to Ida Little, real estate in Grant District, \$200.
H. E. Starn, et ux to the Consolidation Coal Company, rights on Pittsburgh vein of coal, Winfield district, on Monongahela river, \$2,500.
James A. Radcliffe et ux to May Jones, real estate in Grant district, \$3,800.
R. E. Harden and wife to the Consolidation Coal Company, real estate in Winfield district, \$3,500.
Mary A. Vincent et al to Ida Little, real estate in Grant district, \$10 and upwards.
Marriage Licenses.
Nathaniel M. Leigh, 28 and Flora Lee Hayes, 21, Mannington.
Roy H. Hays, 22, and Helena Taylor, 28, Mannington.
Maynard B. Smith, 27, Philippi and Mae Morris, 23, Fairmont.
George W. Hill, 40, widower, Man-

nington and Jennie Shultz, 39, widow, Farmington.

M. B. Criss appointed trustee McCray Theatre company, insolvent debtors.
Margaret McKinney appointed guardian to Opal Cross, ten years old, infant of Cyrena Cross Cumberland.

Charleston 'Relieves Employees'
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 5.—The city of Charleston today relieved from duty employees in a number of departments to carry out its policy of retrenchment. The municipal payroll is cut down \$500 a month.

TAFT SAYS

(Continued from page 6)

President and Congress of the principle of arbitration to a peremptory demand for a compliance with their wishes, without an investigation or a hearing of a most important issue. These men were not in distress such as to prevent their awaiting the delay of arbitration. Whether they were entitled to an increase or not, they are the best paid wage-earners in the world, receiving more on the average than many ministers, teachers and other professional men. The railway managers agreed that if the matter could be submitted to arbitration, the decision might relate back to September last, and that they would agree to keep the accounts of their employees so that if the men won, they would receive their increases from that date. What the men demanded, and what they have in the Adamson bill, is not a limitation of their labor to eight hours a day, and there is little reason to believe that the men desire to reduce their actual hours of employment. In other words their demand was for an increase of wages, and the Adamson bill is a compliance with that demand under the threat of a strike. When Wilson requested Congress to pass the Adamson bill, he also requested them to adopt the Canadian law, declaring a strike unlawful if entered up before a submission of the issue to arbitration. The theory of that law is that after arbitration, when the public have learned the merits, the strike may proceed, and public opinion may be counted to defeat a disregard of the judgment. This doubtless would have prevented a recurrence of such a cowardly exhibition of submission to a peremptory demand by the government of the United States; but the labor leaders contemptuously rejected the suggestion of the President, and their rejection was so quickly acquiesced in that it is difficult to believe that the suggestion was anything more than a mere formality.

The legality of strikes rests on the proposition that their economic inconvenience to the employer gives employees a legitimate weapon in the inevitable controversy over the division of the joint product of labor and capital. In ordinary strikes the injury to the public at large is incidental and negligible. When, however, the strike threatens to reach such proportions as the one in question the probability of its enormous injury to the public dwarfs other considerations and justifies legislation to limit and restrain concert of action having such effect. Such is the Canada law of arbitration. If there ever was a time when legislation of that kind ought to have been passed, it was when it could have been exacted as a condition of passing the Adamson law. If, after this, Mr. Wilson and a Democratic Congress are re-elected, all hope such legislation is gone.

Mr. Wilson, in response to the just and severe criticism of his course in betraying the cause of arbitration, makes defense. He says that he and Congress were moved by their love of humanity and their belief in the benefit to society of the eight hour day, and that they did not act under duress. It is difficult to speak with patience of the sincerity of such a defense. If the eight hour day was granted to the Four Railway Orders, not because they threatened to strike for it, but because they deserved it, why was it not granted by the same statute to twelve or fourteen hundred thousand railway employees who were not about to strike and whose terms of employment were much less favorable than those of the threatening strikers? If humanity prompted such legislation, why has it not been projected during the last three and a half years? Why did the Democratic Convention not declare for it? Why did not Mr. Wilson refer to the necessity for such legislation in his Speech of Acceptance? In his defense, Mr. Wilson utterly refuses to consider the question of justice of the 25 per cent. increase of pay. This fact can not be disposed of by the shibboleth he uses, "Labor is not a commodity." Whatever those words may mean, they can not conceal or excuse the disgraceful fact that the President and Congress of the United States yielded to the peremptory demand of the most favored class of labor, being only four per cent. of all labor in this country, to grant them 25 per cent. increase in their pay, because of a threat that if this demand were not granted, they could and would subject the business of the country to a disastrous halt and the other ten millions of wage-earners to a heavy loss of wages, inconvenience, and privation.

Mr. Wilson's defense of his action makes his case worse than if he had said nothing. It is palpably disingenuous and confirms the just inference that what moved him chiefly in the matter was to secure votes, and that the real interests of the country had but little weight.

Mr. Wilson's action in Mexico could defeat him for the Presidency. And now Mr. Hughes is asked what he would have done. He certainly would not have done what Mr. Wilson did, and what Mr. Wilson did is reason enough for not allowing him to continue to exercise the responsibility of attempting to get out of the "mess" into which he has brought the country.

For the purpose of evading responsibility for present conditions, it is advanced in behalf of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic Administration that the conditions in Mexico were an inheritance from the last Administration. The last Administration did

nothing to complicate Mr. Wilson's problems. Huerta had been only twelve days in power when Mr. Wilson came in. Up to that time nothing had been done committing the government to one policy or another. We had pressed for American rights with Madero whose government we had recognized and whose government we attempted to aid by placing the embargo on arms so that importations might not help insurgents and render his control less firm. We did not intervene by force in any way. We pressed demand for compensation for injuries to Americans, and we also pressed for the settlement of two important questions with respect to the boundaries of Mexico. Had the Republican administration been continued, but with only twelve days before the coming in of a new Administration, it would have been entirely improper and inconsiderate for the outgoing Administration to commit the incoming to any policy on the subject. More than this, delay in recognizing Huerta would have secured a settlement of the troublesome questions of boundary to which I have referred. Mr. Wilson can not shift blame for his blunders in Mexico. He had a clear slate upon which to write when he came in.

When comparison is instituted between the two candidates, it is difficult to see how the American electorate can make the mistake of continuing Mr. Wilson in power. People can only judge of men by what they say and what they do and by a comparison of what they say with what they do. This comparison in Mr. Wilson's case does not create confidence in him as a man to be entrusted with further responsibilities in the critical times that are to follow.

Mr. Wilson, as a publicist, wrote the most effective argument in favor of the representative system and against the initiative, the referendum and the recall; and then in his campaign for the nomination and the election in 1912 he abandoned his former position and announced a radical change in view upon that subject.

In 1912, Mr. Wilson in his campaign speeches sought for votes on the ground that the Democratic party had declared in favor of a law exempting our coastwise trade from Panama Canal tolls and emphasized this as a real and definite offer to the people of something substantial and not mere molasses to catch political flies. At a critical time in the Mexican troubles when he desired aid and assistance of England, he made a speech in Congress in which he said that for a reason which he did not then define and has never since defined, he wished the discrimination in favor of the American domestic trade repealed, and he never gave his reasons for his change of attitude.

Mr. Wilson flouted the necessity for military and naval preparedness and laughed at those who insisted on it as timid natures. When however, the popular strength of the movement in favor of it became clear, he changed his attitude, made a tour throughout the country and called for the greatest navy in the world.

Mr. Wilson, as a candidate, vigorously upheld the principle of the merit in the Civil Service, and yet when he became President and was urged not to sign a bill taking out of the classified service all deputy collectors and deputy marshals, he openly defended the change and signed the measure. Deputy collectors and deputy marshals are officers whose political activity, until covered into the classified service, was one of the greatest abuses in the Civil Service. He signed, without objection or protest, law after law creating new offices by hundreds and thousands with special exemption of the appointments from the Civil Service law.

Mr. Wilson as a publicist, criticized the idea that the Filipino people could be easily trained to self-government, and urged the pursuit of the exact policy which the Republican Administration adopted, of retaining control of the government so that the Philippines should be given a good government until the people should really be trained and acquire the character that self-government implies. In office, however, he has urged legislation giving what he calls "liberty" to the Philippine people, which involves the elimination of Americans from the Civil Service, and is a direct reversal of the policy he had advocated. In his controversy with his Secretary of War, he admitted that the enactment of a law giving independence to the Philippines in four years was premature, and unwise. Within a few weeks, he wrote a letter to the Democratic caucus when the bill was pending in the House, after it had passed the Senate, urging the adoption of the provision by which such an abandonment should take place.

Mr. Wilson as a publicist, attacked the enactment of a federal child labor law as an absurd extravagance, and a departure from constitutional limitations, and now within the last sixty days he has personally visited Congress to urge the adoption of exactly such a measure.

Mr. Wilson, in his address to Congress and to the public, held up to scorn the idea of the tariff commission to investigate the questions respecting the tariff as a protective measure, saying that there were a number of bureaus through which any necessary investigation could be made. Since then he has changed his mind and has urged the adoption of a provision for a tariff commission. In the same way he has changed his views

upon the "anti-dumping" provision and upon free sugar. Indeed after denouncing a tariff for protection as unconstitutional, we find Mr. Wilson and the whole Democratic party, "wobbling" in that direction.

Having intervened by threat and force in the affairs of the Mexican people, Mr. Wilson, in his Indianapolis speech, denounced intervention and declared the Mexican situation not to be our business.

In his memorandum attached to his first Sunday Civil bill, Mr. Wilson protested against class legislation exempting farmers and labor organizations from the operation of the anti-trust act. His opposition has since melted away, and he is now claiming credit from those who are supposed to control the labor vote for having in subsequent legislation "tagged" the courts something on this subject. He took pride in the new legislation for arbitration in labor disputes and now denounces arbitration as inapplicable to the greatest labor dispute in our history.

Other instances could be cited, but these are certainly enough to justify the conclusion that Mr. Wilson has few, if any, opinions on the issues of the day which exiguity in the field of politics may not induce him to give up. He generally pursues his wise course of never explaining the reason for his change. His facility in this regard robs of special importance his public utterances as a basis for supporting him as a candidate.

On the other hand, Mr. Hughes is a man whose avowed opinions have always been the guide of his action. I say that the people of the United States know when I say that the chief characteristic of Mr. Hughes is the courage of his convictions in meeting the embarrassment of political opposition. He gives the reasons for the faith that is in him. He argues out his propositions, and he does not depend upon mere facility of expression, mere happiness of epigrammatic statement, mere graceful phrasing of a platitude to support his opinion. He carries conviction by his speech to his audience and he carries his own conviction into conduct. His strength before the people and the importance to them of his utterances and promises grow out of confidence that he is not an opportunist, and that no political expediency will prevent his hewing to the line and fighting to the last for his principles. It has been said that there is little difference between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes except that Mr. Wilson has had the presidential experience. This is as far as possible from the fact. Having in view Mr. Wilson's record on nearly every political question and Mr. Hughes' course as Governor of New York, it would be difficult to find among the public men of the country, one who is less like Mr. Wilson than Mr. Hughes.

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WANTED at once, ten sober, industrious young men to learn casting. Good positions on piece work basis. Can easily make from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per day when proficient in the work. Apply in person Bowers Pottery Company, Mannington, W. Va. 10-5-6t No. 1480

AUTOMOBILES, ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Overland Six, new car. Tools of all kinds, insurance, license, all complete. Want to sell at once. Altie C. Atha, Mannington, W. Va. 8-26-1t No. 1368

FARMS FOR SALE

NORTHERN VIRGINIA grain, grass and stock farms in the garden spot of the state. Write for list. Caviness and Ewing, Leesburg, Va. 9-16-26t. No. 1406

FOR SALE—155 acre farm one and one-half miles from town; every foot tillable; 40 acres coal good building, springs and creek at rare bargain. W. V. Baird, Selo, O. 9-29-6t No. 1465

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FOR RENT—House, four large rooms and garden. Apply 347 Pennsylvania avenue. 10-5-2t No. 1482

SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT—Fairview Meat Market at reasonable price. Call and look it over. Good reasons for wanting to sell. Fairview Meat Market, Fairview, W. Va. 9-22-1t No. 1447

ROOMS—FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Two rooms furnished for light housekeeping. Suitable for husband and wife. Apply 800 Locust avenue. 10-5-2t No. 1483

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with or without light housekeeping. Apply 557 Pierpont Ave. 10-2-6t No. 1476

WANTED

CASH for old teeth. Send me your old sets of artificial teeth in any condition, will send you a \$1 for each old set by return mail. Also highest cash prices paid for old gold, silver, platinum and gold teeth. L. Mazer, 2007 S. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 9-28-2t No. 1462.

SPECIAL NOTICES

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:
A Proclamation: By the Governor. I, Henry D. Hatfield, Governor of the State of West Virginia, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, do hereby issue this my proclamation, announcing to the voters of the State of West Virginia, that on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, an election will be held, held and conducted throughout the State of West Virginia, at the various voting precincts thereof, for the purpose of choosing eight electors of the President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Charleston, on (SEAL) the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the State the fifty-fourth.
HENRY D. HATFIELD, Governor.

By the Governor:
STUART F. REED, Secretary of State.

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